

Interesting from Honduras.

OUR BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

HONDURAS, Feb. 4, 1855.

Contemplated Removal of the War between Honduras and Guatemala—Mosca and Trusillo in a State of Siege—Mahogany Cutting Trade—English Influence and its Objects—British Honduras—Death of the Public Treasurer—Misfortunes of the People—Cholera, Famine, Fire and Floods—The Mahogany, Indigo and Cuchimal Trade—A Hint to Yankee Fishermen.

Some time has elapsed since I have had the opportunity to write you, during which time many things have happened which you would be glad to have told, before

The first is, the war between the States of Honduras and

Guatemala seems about to be renewed with vigor on the part of Guatemala, General Carrera having already notified the authorities of Usmas and Truxillo that these towns are in a state of siege, and that he will soon be there with a visit with his army. This, if carried out, will result in their going into his hands, as they are defenseless, and the troops of Honduras will be able to defend the towns and to retake them if taken by the troops of Guatemala. Some of the merchants in the towns are under the impression that this new move of General Carrera is this object in view—to prevent the building of the railroad in Honduras. What their reasons for this view I cannot determine. Yet it may be true, on the "dog in the manger" principle. Time will determine.

The maltshop, cutting establishment at Lima has

was resuscitated, and will be prosecuted with renewed vigor hereafter. The cuttings there and at the Patoka are by and under the grant of the Mosquito King. Early all the cuttings which have been carried on under grants from the State of Honduras have been, or are to be suspended, as the parties who have for years cut and under these grants in that State, and as there has been, and will not be, any difficulty in continuing to cut

ture—and as the wood there is very large, and of good quality—I am of the opinion that some secret or hidden use has brought about this suspension. I am strengthened in this opinion by the fact that on all these rivers the cattle, trunks, and tools are all there, ready to continue the work. Those who have out there, have paid to

government Honduras ten dollars for each day's payment duty on the articles consumed or used by the gangsters there. The result of this suspension will, in consequence, be that the Government of Honduras will be under grants from the State of Guatemala. Any strong reasons might be given to strengthen the case. Your reasons are well aware that the Government of Honduras is not a State, but a territory between that State and the English government, the case is left, and every way manifested, by the Government of Honduras, that the Government of Honduras is a British toadance and strengthen British interest and influence have caused this late movement on the part of the State of Guatemala and will not these works be the result of the Government of Honduras? The Government of Guatemala has recently sent a vice consul to reside here, and as there is very little business for him to do, she pays him a salary. Now, when it is con-

the bay of Honduras lies within the State of Guatemala, this act on her part is virtually a relinquishment of her claim to the territory, one, if not the best, claim Great Britain has.

As regards our little settlement known as British Honduras, the British government are gradually lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes. Wm. Stevenson, Esq., the present superintendent, is a very clever person, mild and agreeable in his manners; he is a practical man, and with common sense and a little hard work, has a character for success.

formerly a judge in Jamaica, has had much experience, and will make a good superintendent; will foster and strengthen British influence, and do more to Englishize the people here than any man who has heretofore been in his situation. He has very liberal ideas on education, and I am satisfied will recommend and foster many important improvements. He has made a step in the right way, in his late opening of the Legislative Assembly. He has not only shown a desire to learn, and to be committed to the Government House, to receive the President's message. This was done, when Mr.

Heavenly intimated to the committee that it was more dignified and becoming their high situation to call in a messenger and receive his message, and that he would be ready and happy to receive them on the following day at 12 o'clock. This was done; and when they came to the Government House they were received with all the pomp and grandeur it was possible to display in this town. A guard of honor—12 M. troops from the barracks, with their officers—met them, at present arms, and rendered them the customary honors. Then the three persons went to the committee room, and there the same was said to be the beginning of a new state.

lings. His message was very able, and contained recommendations for alterations in our old laws, and forms for new ones, which, although often recommended and tried before, have never succeeded. I opine they will nearly all be passed now, and think we shall be benefitted by the alteration. These laws, in a great measure, demanded and required by the constitution, which has been given to us by the settlement of the country. The present meeting is now in season, and are progressing very well with the new laws, although some of the complex

The Hon. John Gough, our very able public treasurer, member of the Executive Council—a member of the legislative Assembly—a very able and useful man, died last month. His death was very unexpected and rather sudden. In him the settlement has lost a very valuable and correct officer, society one of its best members, and

We have just passed through a very dull Christmas—the calamities of the year, cholera, dysent, floods, are

fever, are now beginning to be felt very severely by those engaged in our various pursuits, and we started them off as they came; and had the price of mahogany kept up, I have no doubt we should have been able to have got along without much difficulty or suffering, but that (our staple, fell from 20 to 70 per cent, which has thrown everything out of joint. Men whose families had lost everything by the fire, depended on our mahogany to supply their wants. This wood, which cost \$1.50 a board foot, is now selling at 50 cents.

stead of being sold to \$20 a unit, and in some instances been sold as low as \$6, while a great many lots still on hand and no buyers. A large quantity of small wood might now be bought for \$20 cash. Manzanilla and turtle shell are both in the same condition. Lidgo and cochineal are in demand at fair prices, owing to the destruction of these crops last year by the frosts.

Provisions are scarce, high and in demand, and will continue so, as we have not sufficient numbers of vessels in the trade to supply our wants which are augmented by the loss of the entire crop of plantains—that article was formerly sold at 2½ cents to 3 cents per pound, while now they are 3d., 4d. or 5d., and hard to be had at that price.

we had as this, wherever a covey comes to the
market wharf with plantains the women and children
crowd round it, and bawl and cry out after them until
the last is sold, when they—or at least a part of them—
are away unsupplied. The same may be said in
regard to fish—these two being the principal articles
of food for the poorer classes—and with our waters
abundant with excellent fish, and with a rich stock and

feeding when water is dry, and with a good flow capable of bearing abundant crops of plantains, we badly supplied with fish, and out of plantains. It is so, the latter is occasioned by the flood; but in answer that must be said, all the plantations are on the banks the rivers, which are annually subject to overflow, and one of them have fences, to keep the cattle from them. One of our north-westerns on Long Island, the day

then—would make their fortunes at gardening here. The land can be had for its clearing; it is rich, and capable of bearing everything which requires no frost; and so our Yankee snooks, with a good crew, working the New York plan of selling fish, would coin money there. No person can imagine the quantities of fish in these ponds and streams.

days, numbers 4800 rivers. At times, when the water low, numbers will jump out of the water into the air as you pass up our creeks and rivers.

TRAVELLER.

Interesting from Hayti.
CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

GRACE—HONORS TO JEAN JACQUES DERRALINES—
FAUSTIN THE FIRST PRESENT—RECEIPTS OF THE
NATIONAL TERRAUNY.
We have received files of papers from Port au Prince,
dated to the 16th of January.
The *Feuille du Commerce* says:—The fifty second annu-

ary of the declaration of Independence of Haiti, and the national honors to Jean Jacques Dessalines—some of its most glorious supporters—were celebrated with much pomp on the 1st and 2d of this month. The Imperial Majesty, Faustin I^{er}, was present at the ceremonies of the 1st of Independence.

The receipts of the national treasury for the Social ar (1935) have been estimated at \$1,546,390 foreign currency, and \$1,221,050 national currency. Loans to the amount of \$650,565 foreign currency, and \$7,680,564 ar national currency, have been opened meet the governmental expenses during 1935.

HOMES IN THE WEST—FAT BARBERS AND PRETTY
KID.—We learn that quite a number of gentlemen

ing business in St. Louis, Mo., says, during the past season, purchased grounds for family residences, on the beautiful rolling and that surrounds this city. Beneficial offers and furnishes many inducements for such exposures. We have good schools, and churches of most sects. Wood and coal are cheap, and pure water is abundant. The expenses of living are much less than in

LOUIS. Rent and taxes are much lower than there; fat babies and pretty girls are much plainer. One now go by railroad from Belleville to all parts of the St. We don't know of a cheaper, healthier, happier, pleasanter place to reside in than the city of Belleville, at this present time; and the prospects are all three aspects promise to improve daily.—*Belleville, (Ill.) Ad-*

Mr. Jan. 31.